



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RECENT LITERATURE

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Science and Social Unrest.—This is the era of science. At every point human experience has been changed by the contribution of science and invention. We are living in an age socially as discontented and feverishly restless as the world has known, and the dissatisfaction is not hidden, but is self-conscious, boastful, and even blatant. If the scientist has made our era, he surely must also accept responsibility for our characteristic unrest. The scientist in the past has given scant consideration to the social problems created by his splendid success in mechanical and industrial development. The things that men handle have been multiplied and magnified, while man himself has lagged behind, altogether too confident that the results of material progress would in themselves bring social progress and sanity. Science has been valued by the majority of people for its accomplishments, not for its portrayal of the advantages of stern discipline in mental experience, whereas social well-being has needed the teaching of science more than its products. In the present temper of the people no change, whether it be in industrial organization or wealth distribution, can bring cessation of social restlessness. Science has created an appetite that no governmental or industrial régime can satisfy. The only solution lies in the popularizing of the spirit of science. For the most part in the past science has been indifferent to its teaching function, and, on the other hand, has been subservient to the ambition of commerce, and never-ending effort has been made to popularize the demands for the products of science. The promise of social progress is in science teaching men and women with the same success that it now feeds, houses, and gives them playthings.—Ernest R. Groves, *Scientific Monthly*, February, 1920. V. M. A.

A Functional Interpretation of Human Instincts.—Recent development in the study of human behavior makes it possible to begin a reinterpretation of instincts and related phenomena which today admittedly constitute the darkest chapter in psychology. In this paper the writer attempts to suggest a functional interpretation of human instincts and their integration into instinctive conduct. An instinct is a comparatively simple and direct response to a specific stimulating object or condition. It is the functioning of a connate potential reaction system which is organized from simple psychophysiological dispositions to respond to stimuli. That instincts are so highly spontaneous may be accounted for by the fact that the specific way in which the reaction system functions depends upon the stimulating conditions. It is this molding of the response by the surrounding conditions which is the source of marvelous tales of intelligence among the lower animals. Instincts may be classified as (1) food-getting, and waste eliminating responses, (2) sexual reactions, (3) expressive acts, and (4) protective responses. These classes represent specific adaptations to particular adjustment activities, that is to say, concrete actions and, with the random movement and reflexes, form the matrix of the entire series of human behavior. The function of human instinct is to adapt the person to various surroundings in which he is found, pending the intelligent responses usually required for such adaptations. These modes of instinctive response develop in the species of organism during its interaction with its environment; consequently there is an entirely natural genesis of the instinct paralleling the growth of the human being in the evolutionary course of the animal species to which he belongs. The response and stimulus together constitute an act, that is, specific adaptation. From the psychological standpoint the individual at any particular moment is this series of reaction systems. In contrast to the instinct, instinctive conduct comprises adjustments which are essentially acquired tendencies of response, and in most cases constitutes intelligent behavior. Since the natural environment of human organism consists primarily of responsive objects we see why the human adult has no instinct, but always responds with a partially acquired

reaction pattern. Instinctive conduct composes a considerable portion of practically all adjustment from the simplest to the most complex. The essential characteristics of instinctive behavior is the invariable presence in it of at least the rudiments of intelligence. The controversy concerning the specificity of instincts arises from an inclination toward a structural psychological position. When we take concrete human behavior to be the province of psychology we are very soon impressed with the fact that instincts are necessarily specific in their functioning, but that the adult individual has no instincts. Furthermore, the obvious generality and unpredictability of adult behavior should lead us to observe that instinctive conduct is general because the environing conditions to which it is responsive are incessantly variable in their stimulating capacities. Three cognate obstructive tendencies which persistently hinder psychological thinking concerning instincts, and which prevent the scientific interpretation of instinctive behavior are as follows: (1) metapsychological speculation, (2) biological abstractionism, and (3) psychological simplification. A functional viewpoint of behavior avoids completely the three insidious tendencies above mentioned.—J. R. Kantor, *Psychological Review*, January, 1920. K. S.

The Community and Economic Groups.—Today we realize that the control over our lives is far more economic than either political or religious. We see that those who control prices or who can shut off the supplies of food and fuel from great cities are really arbiters of our fate. The conflicts between political and economic forces are at bottom contests between different groups. The English aristocracy, though surpassed in financial power by a middle class, maintains its dominance essentially unimpaired, since its social prestige enables it to take over from time to time sufficient wealth to renew its strength. Only a labor group which does not aspire to be adopted into the gentry seems likely to put up a real opposition. In America there was no labor group before the development of the cotton industry, when property in slaves was changed from a private affair to that of commercial and political power. After the Civil War manufacturing assumed the position of power. At present an increased share in power as well as in profits is demanded by the labor group. The three stages are: (1) recognition of the union; (2) demand for control over conditions in shops; (3) participation in the management. The emergence of these great economic forces has shifted men's attention from such older political objectives as liberty to more economic objectives. Political organization has tended in the direction of equality of rights, and economic power has succeeded in maintaining the incentive of competition and co-operation in a less bloody form than that of wars. But economic power is in the hands of a small minority. Political legislation is theoretically for the public interest, while economic action is for special groups. There are three lines of development which seem most probable: (1) Society might proceed by extending its political organization, either negatively in the way of restricting economic inequality, or positively in the way of taking over economic functions, as in state socialism; (2) the method of syndicalism, which abandons the general community for the economic group as the important organization, and consequently is weak in developing responsibility to the public as a whole; (3) the method of giving to economic groups considerable functions as committees for certain purposes and holding them responsible for their results within their field. The new powers, the complex interests, the enlarged satisfactions, which the economic process has introduced, need to be adjusted to the older conceptions of responsibility, justice, and democracy.—James H. Tufts, *Philosophical Review*, November, 1919. V. M. A.

The Bolshevik Utopia and the Religious Movement in Russia.—The civil war which is now going on in Russia is accompanied by a spiritual conflict not less determined and portentous. For the bolshevists the only question is that of realizing a certain political and social program of human relationship. Their program is merely a particular application of the materialistic conception of life, erected into a dogma and proclaimed as the fundamental principle of human society. It is not surprising, therefore, that bolshevism has for its adversary a religious movement, which is now becoming a powerful effort of the whole nation to recover its soul. One of the most striking characteristics of bolshevism is its pronounced hatred of religion, and of Christianity most of all. Christianity to them is an enemy to be wiped out of existence. The bolshevists, further, flatly refuse to admit the existence of any spiritual bond

between man and man. For them economic and material interests constitute the only social ties and they recognize no other. But to set up material interest as the only social bond is to destroy society, for the reason that it makes the material interest of each individual of more value than society itself. This explains why bolshevism failed to bring a real state of peace among the people. The real opponent of bolshevism in things moral and intellectual is the religious movement which began in Russia after the revolution, toward the end of 1917. The period which preceded the revolution was one of religious decadence. The empty triumph of bolshevism would have been impossible but for the utter enfeeblement of the religious life of the nation. But now, thanks to the persecutions which the revolution has set on foot, there has come into being a genuine religious revival. During the imperial period the church was materially prosperous but spiritually polluted; now this process is reverted and the church, pillaged and persecuted, lost all the material advantages it had enjoyed but in return regained spiritual life. The endeavor of the bolshevists to annihilate religion and to suffocate the church has produced exactly the opposite effect. Religious leaders of able type have appeared and are slowly gaining influence over the people, and the minds of the people have been profoundly impressed by the coincidence of national disaster with the triumph of religion. The bolshevists are fully aware of the danger confronting them and are determined to prevent it. Religion is being persecuted on a scale and with ferocity without precedence in history. The church in the meantime accomplished a complete reorganization during 1917-18 in Moscow, which brought about many important changes in its functions. It seems now assured that the materialist utopia is doomed and the victory of the spirit is being realized.—Prince Eugene Traubetzky, *Hibbert Journal*, January, 1920. K. S.

Rousseau and Bolshevism.—To regard Rousseau as the originator of bolshevism is to misunderstand both his doctrines and the significance of the social upheaval that has prostrated Russia. The causes of bolshevism were the incompetence of the Russian government and the weakness of human nature as expressed in socialistic utopia. The differences between Rousseau's doctrines and bolshevism are: (1) he believed in discipline while the Bolsheviki aim to remove all restrictions on the appetite for material enjoyment. Duty has a meaning for Rousseau, but to the Bolsheviki selfishness is the only law. (2) Rousseau advocated the voluntary imposition of restraints by the individual upon himself which certainly is not in accord with Bolsheviki notions of liberty. He insisted on the recognition of personal dignity and individual rights rather than on satisfying the material desires of the masses. The goal has now become purely economic whereas it used to be spiritual as well as material. (3) Rousseau's ideas were most obviously and vitally opposed to those of the Bolsheviki in the matter of the class war. He recognized the value to society of others than artisans. These differences show Rousseau to be in opposition to bolshevism and an exhaustive study of his works would show many other differences almost as fundamental.—Sidney Gunn, *Unpartizan Review*, March and April, 1920. C. N.

The Jews as a Revolutionary Leaven.—Hercen, like Heine, closed his review of Hegel's philosophy by a messianic dream of the mission of Russia. Hercen took a prominent part in the revolutionary movement in Russia and Europe and rejecting all forms of civilization he leaned toward anarchism. Heine has much in common with Hercen. Heine, Marx, and Lassalle were united by their Jewish origin, by a common admiration for Hegel, and by the similarity of the revolutionary conclusions in regard to the social order which they derived from Hegel and Feuerbach. Anarchism followed directly from Feuerbach's teaching. Marx was the first to provide socialism with a strong theoretical foundation, and due to the fact that Jews had been persecuted and slighted for many centuries they could have no feeling but hatred toward Europe and especially toward Christianity. Heine does not occupy the same position toward socialism as Hercen does toward anarchism, but the spiritual affinity of the poet with Marx and Lassalle is evident. Heine had a prophetic vision of the present storm in Russia and his presentiment was realized, for it is now clear what an active part Jews have taken in the revolutions in Russia and elsewhere, and how dangerous to our civilization and to Christianity are such unscrupulous and blood-thirsty monsters as the leaders of Russian upheaval.—Soissons, *Quarterly Review*, January, 1920. C. N.

The Spirit of Modern Japan.—The spirit of democracy is spreading in Japan with its demands for more right and greater freedom for people. Since the war, Japan has thrown off the German influence which had dominated her social and national policies, and entered into the era of general reconstruction. The initial step was the extension of the political rights of the people. Till the spring of last year, of the total population of sixty millions only one and a half million voted. But at that time a bill was passed which cut down the sum of qualification tax from ten yen to three yen. This doubled the number of voters. Not satisfied with this, however, the people began a tremendous drive for a universal manhood suffrage since last fall. There is no doubt that the movement will succeed. Industrial adjustment is another problem which present Japan has to solve. Laborers are fully awake to the world-situations and demand not only the recognition of human dignity but the right to share equally with the capitalists the control of industry. Strikes of all kinds are occurring almost every day involving vast numbers of workers. The number of strikes in 1916 was 108, but in 1917 it was 397. Another problem widely discussed is that of women. Personal values of women have never been fully recognized in Japan even long after the arrival of the era of enlightenment. Present effort for the improvement of women's status is being largely directed toward the greater social freedom and recognition of their fundamental human rights. Perhaps the greatest task of present Japan is to understand clearly the true meaning of democracy and strive for its realization.—Tasuku Harada, *Japan Review*, February, 1920.
K. S.

The American Poles and the Americanization Problem.—It is estimated that there are four to four and a half millions of Poles in the United States. There are in this country about one thousand Polish Roman Catholic parishes. Taking three thousand as the average membership of one parish, we have a total of three million Polish Catholics. To this must be added some three hundred thousand members of the Polish National Church, the same number belonging to various other denominations, and finally 20 per cent of the total not affiliated with any church. This makes a grand total of four million, three hundred thousand. Of this number one hundred and twenty thousand are residents of Greater New York. The Polish immigrant is almost exclusively of peasant origin and naturally possesses agricultural talent. Those who have settled on farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Texas, Washington, and Oregon are as a rule excellent farmers. It is to be regretted that so little effort is being made by the federal government to induce Polish immigrants to settle on farms. The early Polish immigrants settled on farms and the further west they went the greater was their success. What are the characteristics of the Polish immigrants? They are almost always hard workers. They are thrifty and good-hearted, but stubborn. They are honest. There is a great deal of mysticism in the depth of the Polish soul with plenty of beliefs in supernatural and unknown forces—beliefs which are characteristics of the people who lived in immediate contact with nature and who suffered a great deal. The emotionalism and drinking habit are responsible for the faults with which they are reproached. The Americanization work of which so much is heard nowadays will hamper the process of Americanization, and this is particularly true with respect to the Poles. The Poles came to this country, first of all, because they wanted to escape Russification or Germanization, and they are therefore naturally suspicious of any action tending to make of them something which they are not. The best way to Americanize the Poles is not to try to Americanize them. The most effective method is to show them more goodness, more justice, and to create in their minds the inspiration of confidence not only in American institutions but also in the individual Americans with whom they come in daily contact. As a constructive program, night schools are excellent if they are not compulsory and if the instructor is well acquainted with the psychology of the Polish pupils. The Poles are people with many interesting traditions and splendid culture. These offerings to America are invaluable for our cultural development.—A. M. Nawench, *Standard*, March, 1920.
K. S.

Fredens Sociale Problemer.—The social economy of the period which preceded the war was characterized by several conflicts between two opposing tendencies. Liberalistic and organized society contended for supremacy. Strangely enough

economic theories seemed to uphold liberal society while the facts showed that organized society was steadily gaining ground. In a highly developed industrial society social politics become a necessity. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century we find it an important phase of economic development and the early part of the twentieth century also showed a decided progress. But there was much opposition to social legislation and this opposition was growing rapidly immediately before the outbreak of the war. Thus in Germany there was a growing ill-will against social legislation among the influential classes and such expressions as "social weariness" came to be used. In England, Lloyd George "almost trumped his social insurance laws through" and the sentiment was in nowise favorable to further development. Opposition was also growing in this country. (Denmark.) The years of the war have gone hard on the structure built up to lessen social friction and a number of new social problems have been created. Society must orientate itself again. The largest possible production and the best possible distribution of produced goods must be the goal. Social legislation has long had the reputation of being uneconomical. This was a vestige from the days of liberal political economy which demanded free play for the economic forces. On this point the views of the past and present will differ most decisively. In the future the regulation and control of society will be understood to be not merely a social necessity, but also an absolute economic requisite.—C. V. Bramnaes, *National-økonomisk Tidsskrift*, December, 1919. O. B. Y.

The Real Meaning of a Labor Government.—The Labor party is a curiously qualified democracy. It is a democracy in which the controlling power and executive authority are always reserved for a certain section of society—minority. Thus the Labor party is not a pure democracy as it does not give equal rights to all citizens. It would rule in an arbitrary way and the legislative supremacy of the House of Commons would become nominal. Beginning from the bottom its program includes: (1) nationalization or socialization of the means of production (these terms are being very vaguely defined); (2) control of industry, i.e., direct interest in the profits of the concerns in which they work; (3) full payment of the producer, by hand or by brain. The private owner is to be bought out or expropriated on grounds of social justice, and the only capitalist will be the state; (4) immediate financial policy of the Labor party—there should be a graduated levy on all owners of more than a thousand pounds, that no income tax should be levied on incomes below 250£ a year. This survey of the Labor party as set forth in their own words shows that those aims are such that they can only be accomplished by the overthrow of society as it exists at present.—Walford D. Green, *The Nineteenth Century and After*, February, 1920. C. N.

The Cost of Living for Working Women! A Criticism of Current Theories.—Five theories at the present time hold sway in various quarters regarding the financial responsibility of the woman worker. (1) The *pin-money theory* presupposes that the low-paid woman is so well-off on her own account that she can afford to work for a pittance that covers only a part of her necessary expenses. But the fact is that the great mass of laboring women never have worked "for fun" even in war time; (2) the *joint-cost theory* falls short not only in that it fails adequately to take into account the problem of the woman adrift, but also in that it treats the expenses of the woman at home as supplementary to, rather than an integral part of, the family budget; (3) the *temporary independence theory*, and (4) the *permanent independence theory*, both of which have the disadvantage of ignoring the great mass of women at home. The temporary independence theory has the added disadvantage of leaving out of account the important minority who are adrift for long periods of time; (5) the *family support theory* which is inextricably interwoven with the demand for "equal pay for equal work" and the "*minimum* wage rate to cover the cost of living for dependents." The advocates of the theory have failed to define what they mean by "dependents," to indicate how typical any degree of dependency is, or to point out its relation to any consistent standard of self-support. We should take for our working woman's standard the cost of independent living and for the items other than board a full temporary independence minimum.—Dorothy W. Douglas, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February, 1920. C. N.

Industrialism in Wales.—The Welsh people have undergone a transformation from a small, widely scattered, pastoral and agricultural people to a cosmopolitan people crowded in towns and industrial centers. A study of the effects of the opening of the Welsh coal fields and ironworks in the first half of the nineteenth century upon the mental characteristics of the Welsh people, their literature, their ambitions, their mode of living, and their education is interesting. A perusal of the vernacular press in the middle of the nineteenth century and afterward shows that the feeling of the workers then was general that the interests of labor and capital were identical. Socialism has profoundly modified the orientation of the ideas and sentiments of almost every class in Welsh society. The development of the social sense among the miners is largely due to the influence of the South Wales Miners' Federation, but this organization has also deprived the miners of individual liberty on the ground that no one must be permitted to do anything that may be considered injurious to fellow-workers. Recently the refusal of one miner to join the Miners' Federation caused 1,800 miners to stop work. There is a growing disparity between the value of educational labor and manual labor. While every effort is made to enhance the manual workers' wages, there is no similar effort made in behalf of the professional and lettered classes, with very distressing results to the latter.—J. Vyrnwy Morgan, *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1920. O. B. Y.

Das Ende der Lohnarbeit in der Landwirtschaft (Die neuen Agrargesetze Mittel- und Osteuropas).—About a century ago the German peasantry was freed not only of its feudal bondage by the memorable edict of Stein in 1816, but also of 1,650,000 hectares of land. Between 1816 and 1865 another 1,760,000 hectares were given up by the peasant farmers because their small farms (*bäuerlichen Betriebe*) could not hold their own in competition with the large landed estates (*Groszgrundbesitze*). The opinion of Marx and Engels, that in the sphere of agriculture, too, large-scale production would carry off the victory over small enterprises, was fully justified on the basis of conditions as they existed in eastern Germany into the sixties. An area which, under the management of the peasant (3 *Feldersystem*) could support only 2,000 persons, was found with the application of scientific methods to support more than twice that number. But from about 1865 on, the large estates suffered from lack of labor, while the small peasant farms (*Bauerngüter*) had benefited by the application of improved technique of management and began to hold their own. Present conditions indicate that the small farm from 5 to 20 Hektar will be the most successful and that it will owe its success to the abolition of hired labor (*Lohnarbeit*). Its work will be done by the various members of the family of the owner or, if necessary, assisted by near relatives. The goal of the law of August 11, 1919, is to put in place of the *Groszgüter*, which, in effect, expelled the population, smaller estates, adapted to the management by family labor. Indirectly, but surely, this law makes for the abolition of hired labor. The important question is whether this partition of the *Groszgüter* into *Kleingüter* will not seriously diminish production. It has not been satisfactorily explained how the small farms (*Zwergbetriebe*) of from 2 to 3 Hektar have managed to hold their own. However, it is certain that the estates of from 5 to 20 Hektar are at least equal to the *Groszbetriebe* in production. They have not only held their own in all parts of the world but have become more extended. Eduard David, in his work entitled *Sozialismus und Landwirtschaft*, has explained how this was possible. The decisive factor, in his view, lies in the fact that the productive process in industry is a mechanical one, while that in agriculture is an organic one. Because agriculture concerns itself with the production of living organisms, plants and animals, its labor is controlled by the seasons and laws of reproduction. Agricultural pursuits demand a continual change in time and place of work, which prevents such division of labor as is permissible in industry. This chief cause of the superiority of large-scale production over small, in industry, is thus eliminated in agriculture. The advantages of improved technical methods, machinery, etc., are just as applicable to the smaller as to the largest estates. To a certain extent the application of scientific methods in agriculture is more successful in *Kleinbetrieb* than in *Groszbetriebe* because in the former the laborers, consisting of the owner and his family, perform their tasks more conscientiously than the hired labor of the large estates. In animal

husbandry, the products of the *Kleinbetrieb* are vastly superior. Since co-operation in buying and selling has taken place among the small farmers, another advantage of the *Groszbetrieb* is eliminated.—Dr. Ludwig Quessel, *Die Neue Zeit*, January 30, 1920. L. M. S.

What May We Expect of the Farmer?—The student of social problems is forced to accept class struggle as a fact. The question is how the instinct of pugnacity underlying the class conflict may be elevated so as to effect the creation of new forms of co-operation. Many observers have been led to believe that the root of America's problem lies in the city. As a matter of record it is the decay of country life which has always preceded the fall of history's past civilizations. There are elements in the farmer's psychology which can be appropriated for the ultimate ends of democracy. The farmer is subjectively conservative but not objectively so. The three great progressive movements which have been realized in our generation are prohibition, equal suffrage, and a shift of taxation from property to income and unearned increment. Each of these movements received its impetus and support from our rural population. North Dakota, 93 per cent of whose population is farmers, has enacted the most progressive economic and social program in our history. In spite of the many disadvantages of rural life there are splendid native qualities which are inherent in the occupational psychology of the farmer which may be utilized in the interest of social progress.—E. C. Lindeman, *Rural Manhood*, February, 1920.

O. B. Y.

The Nonsense of Christian Science.—To describe Christian Science as nonsense is no reflection upon its character. On the contrary it is but emphasizing its chief point of merit. The real question at issue between Christian Science and all other science, when reduced to its lowest elements, is nothing less than balancing over against each other the respective claims of sense versus nonsense perception as the most reliable interpreter of the universe. Mrs. Eddy rejects *in toto* all sense knowledge as false and erroneous. Thus in *Science and Health* she says: "The five physical senses are the avenues and instruments of human error. . . . Relinquish all theories based on sense testimony." The demands of Christian Science involve three revolutionary changes in the operation of one's psychological machinery. First, the five human senses must be debarred from giving any testimony whatsoever upon the subject which is true. Second, all deductions of human reason must be rejected as fallacious. Third, the human mind must be relegated to the position of being "nothing claiming to be something; . . . error creating errors; . . . that which neither exists in Science nor can be recognized by the spiritual sense." Just how man will be able to keep his bearings in this world when deprived of his senses, his reason, and his mind is a question that is not answered.—Albert Clarke Wyckoff, *Biblical Review*, January, 1920.

O. B. Y.

Zur "Aufklärung" in Kampfe gegen die Geschlechtskrankheiten.—Efforts to check the spreading of social disease have led to the adoption of measures which have as their chief aim the enlightenment of the masses by making accessible to them scientifically established facts. Thus, it was thought, public sentiment could be aroused and utilized for social control. The usual means were resorted to, such as the organization of clubs, the help of the press, lectures, congresses, exhibitions. Lectures were delivered before the youth of the preparatory schools, parents and educators were given information through lectures and literature, the theater and the motion picture show were brought into service for graphic presentation of the evils of sexual indulgence. What has been the result? Is enlightenment in itself a sufficiently forceful check to the growth of social disease? If it were, the results should be evident now, for never was there a greater campaign for enlightenment concerning social disease waged than that among the soldiers during the war. The experiences in this regard, during the war, raise two questions: (1) Can the methods of enlightenment be effective? (2) What is the extent to which they are? Statistics show that ignorance is not the cause of transgression. The highest percentage of sexual indulgence is found among the enlightened, academic classes taking the lead, and the medical profession having the highest percentage among these. Surely they cannot

be accused of ignorance. Experiences during the war, in camp and garrisons, show that enlightenment caused no sexual restraint though it may have resulted in more prompt reports to a physician. Have we not been guilty of the Socratic fallacy that knowledge of the good is sufficient for the avoiding of evil? It is not our intention to belittle the good effects of the campaign for enlightenment, if such there are, but we must point out its inadequacy as a means of control. Have we not had sufficient proof that emotion influences thinking and decisions, according to our innermost desires? Reason, as such, does not suffice to check the sex impulse. Training in self-control, inhibition through the effective functioning of other impulses will be the only effective means of control. We come to the conclusion that in order to conform to sexual-ethical demands man needs not so much intellectual enlightenment as education and training of the will.—Kurt Finkenrath, *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft*, January, 1920. L. M. S.

Rikets Pliktbel.—The decrease of births among modern culture peoples has long attracted attention, but few solutions of the problem that have been offered have promised to be effective. An exception is the proposal made in Germany by the well-known statistician, Dr. Kueszynski, and Dr. Mamsfeld which is set forth in their book, *Die Pflichtteil des Reiches*. The aim of this proposal was to furnish motives which would counteract the tendency to decreasing birth-rates, but it is original in that it proposes a policy which may have a much wider social and economic significance. According to the proposed law the state can demand a "duty share" of all estates in excess of 20,000 marks if the deceased does not leave three or more children. The "duty share" would be a percentage of the legitimate share of a child heir and would vary in rate and in the amount exempted according to the number of children and other dependents left by the deceased. The funds thus created would be used by the various communes largely for the general improvement of housing and other improvements designed to decrease the death-rate.—E. Storsteen, *Sociale Meddelelser*, December, 1919. O. B. Y.

Experiments in Community Organizing in a Public Evening School as Conducted in Evening School No. 40, Manhattan.—In organizing numerous activities the aim is always the more perfect adjustment of the foreigner to American ideals. The scope of all activities divides itself into (1) an educational campaign and (2) a socializing campaign. The method of procedure is through (1) publicity advertising in foreign language and American newspapers; (2) co-operation with organizations, settlements, churches, etc.; (3) enforcing compulsory education laws for minors with the aid of the children's court; (4) establishing classes in English; (5) holding foreign nationality meetings; (6) community nights; (7) recreational activities; (8) clubs within each classroom, etc.; (9) general organization meetings; (10) concerts; (11) community singing; (12) lectures; (13) weekly and monthly newspaper publications; (14) moving pictures; (15) open forum. The results so far have been (1) an increased use of the school building; (2) a warmth of social atmosphere among groups and individuals; (3) a co-operation between the students and the faculty; (4) an increased co-operation on the part of foreign organizations, leaders, and newspapers to assist in the work of educating foreigners; (5) an actual increased registration in the evening school. Of the technical values the teaching of English, increased attendance, entertainment, and inculcating American ideals are the most important.—Caroline Cohn, *School and Society*, March, 1920. C. N.

The Movies—Bane or Blessing?—The moving picture has outstripped all the other arts of expression, both in the rapidity of its development and the universality of its adoption. Speaking a language common to all humanity, the photoplay is enjoyed alike by aristocrat and Hottentot. In spite of its defects and abuses, it has transformed the world in many ways for millions. The horizon of the remotest community has been lifted, so that its citizens now witness scenes of interest occurring across the world. The cinema as an educative force has not fulfilled the expectations of its supporters, because its use is contrary to the modern ideas of education. The tendency today in pedagogy is to regard education as self-activity. From the standpoint of instruction, there is little use for the screen in teaching the mechanics

of reading, arithmetic, or writing. The objection to the film in story-telling is that it interferes with the formation of the child's own mental imagery by substituting the elaborately finished image. In the intermediate grades, where geography, history, literature, etc., are taught, the moving picture is at its best. But the boy at that age is seldom reached by seeing such tame pictures when he can see blood-curdling dramas at the theater. Though these difficulties may be overcome, the main problem still exists in the movies as they are now produced and displayed. The moving-picture theater is furnishing most of the standards for the young and the chief appeal of the screen today is to the erotic senses. Doubtless, if a strong censorship were established and maintained, the producers would soon begin to turn out pictures free from objections. As they are, the movies are both bane and blessing; they are capable of being one of the very greatest blessings ever given to humanity.—Charles W. Crumly, *Education*, December, 1919. V. M. A.

Some Institutional Problems in Dealing with Psychopathic Delinquents.—Typical cases of psychopathic delinquents are discussed from the point of view of institutional management. The charges of undue severity and improper punishment that are made from time to time are found upon investigation to be for the most part exaggeration of actual fact or pure fabrication. The disciplinary difficulties behind this unpleasant publicity come from a combination of three factors: (1) lack of scientific training in dealing with cases of genuine mental disturbance on the part of the heads of some of our women's institutions; (2) the lack of equipment and a properly trained staff for handling such cases in the ordinary routine of a reformatory; (3) and the fact that these institutions are the dumping ground for a great many kinds of women, the only common denominator being violation of the law. The feeble-minded should be removed from ordinary reformatory institutions and given proper treatment. An individual who can never be made self-supporting on account of a permanently incurable mental defect has no place in an institution whose aim is educational. Clinics for mental examination are being established in connection with the courts, and it is apparent that hospital treatment must be provided for the cases which cannot be sent to an insane asylum. The individuals must be under observation for considerable periods of time, during which they must be in the hands of specially trained psychiatrists and nurses and in an institution built and equipped with a view to their special needs.—Katherine Bement Davis, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, November, 1919. V. M. A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- American Sociological Society. The Problem of Democracy. (Proceedings, Fourteenth Annual Meeting.) Vol. XIV. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 295. \$1.50.
- Angell, Norman. Peace Treaty and the Economic Chaos of Europe. London: Swarthmore Press. Pp. 143. 2s 6d.
- Aronovici, Carol. Housing and the Housing Problem. Chicago: McClurg. Pp. 163. \$0.75.
- Athearn, Walter S. A National System of Education. New York: Doran. Pp. 132. \$1.50.
- Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics. Commonwealth Demography, 1918, and Previous Years. Melbourne, Australia: Mullett. Pp. 253.
- Baldwin, Simeon E. The Young Man and the Law. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 160. \$1.50.
- Barker, John M. The Social Gospel and the New Era. New York: Macmillan. Pp. ix+232. \$1.75.
- Basevi, W. H. F. The Burial of the Dead. London: Routledge. Pp. 216. 7s. 6d.
- Blasco, Ibáñez (V). Los Enemigos de la Mujer. Valencia (S.I.). Pp. 448. Pes. 4.00.
- Bloomfield, Daniel (Comp.). Selected Articles on Modern Industrial Movements. With an introduction by Meyer Bloomfield. New York: H. W. Wilson. Pp. xxiii+377. \$1.80.
- Brasol, Boris L. Socialization vs. Civilization. New York: Scribner. Pp. xxiv+289. \$2.00.
- Briffault, Robert. The Making of Humanity. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 371.

- Brown, Ivor J. C. *The Meaning of Democracy*. London: R. Cobden-Sanderson. Pp. 176. 6s.
- Bubnoff, J. V. *Co-operative Movement in Russia: Its History, Significance, and Character*. Manchester, England, 118 Corporation St.: Co-operative Printing Society. Pp. 162. \$1.25.
- Cairns, David S. (Ed.). *The Army and Religion*. New York: Association Press. Pp. xvi+447. \$2.00.
- Calkins, Raymond. *Substitutes for the Saloon. An investigation originally made for the Committee of Fifty*. Boston: Houghton. 2d ed., rev. Pp. xlii+376. \$1.75.
- Carlton, Frank T. *Elementary Economics*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. viii+212. \$1.10.
- Chicago Department of Health. *Report and Handbook for the Years 1911 to 1917 Inclusive*. Chicago: The Department. Pp. 1,535. \$5.00.
- Chrisman, Oscar. *The Historical Child*. Boston: Badger. Pp. 471.
- Clark, Francis E. *Our Italian Fellow-Citizens*. Boston: Small Maynard. Pp. ix+217.
- Clarke, John J. *The Housing Problem: Its History, Growth, Legislation and Procedure*. London: Pitman. Pp. 563. 21s.
- Clouard, Henri. *Les compagnons de l'intelligence*. Paris: "La Renaissance du Livre." Pp. 50. Fr. 2.50 net.
- Clow, Frederick R. *Principles of Sociology with Educational Applications*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 436. \$1.00.
- Clymer, Reuben S. *Higher Race Development*. Quakertown, Pa.: Philosophical Publishers, Beverly Hall. Pp. 168. \$1.50.
- Cooke, George W. *The Social Evolution of Religion*. Boston: Stratford. Pp. 416. \$3.50.
- Davis, Malcolm W. *Open Gates to Russia*. New York: Harper. Pp. 314. \$2.00.
- Davis, Philip, and Schwartz, Bertha (Comps.). *Immigration and Americanization: Selected Readings*. Boston: Ginn. Pp. xii+770. \$4.00.
- Dearmer, Percy. *The Art of Public Worship*. Milwaukee: Morehouse. Pp. vii+213. \$2.00.
- Deeping, Warwick. *Unrest*. London: Cassell. Pp. 248. 2s.
- De Man, Henry. *The Remaking of a Mind: A Soldier's Thoughts on War and Reconstruction*. London: Allen & Unwin. Pp. 104. 7s. 6d.
- Dillon, Edward J. *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference*. New York: Harper. Pp. 512. \$2.25.
- Douglas, C. H. Major. *Economic Democracy*. London: C. Palmer. Pp. 158. 5s.
- East, Edwin M., and Jones, Donald F. *Inbreeding and Outbreeding*. Philadelphia: Lippincott. Pp. 285. \$2.50.
- Edie, Lionel D. (Ed.). *Current Social and Industrial Forces*. New York: Boni & Liveright. Pp. xv+393. \$2.50.
- Edwards, Lyford P. *The Transformation of Early Christianity from an Eschatological to a Socialized Movement*. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta. Pp. 94.
- Eisele, Dr. Hans. *Bilder aus dem kommunistischen Ungarn*. Innsbruck: Verlagsanstalt Throia. Pp. 131.
- Elbourne, Edward T. *The Management Problem*. London: Library Press. Pp. 153. 4s. 6d.
- Eliot, Charles W. *The Road to Unity among the Christian Churches*. Boston: Beacon. Pp. 80. \$1.00.
- Elliot, Hugh. *Modern Science and Materialism*. New York: Longmans. Pp. 211. \$3.00.
- Forbush, William B. *The Character-Training of Children*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. (Literary Digest Parents League Series, 7 vols.) 2 vols. Pp. 299, 318. Series of 7 vols. \$15.00.
- . *The Home-Education of Children*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. (Parents League Series) 2 vols. Pp. 283; 338.
- . *The Sex-Education of Children*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. (Parents League Series.) Pp. 224.
- Galbraith, Anna Mary. *The Family and the New Democracy. A study in social hygiene*. Philadelphia: Saunders. Pp. 388. \$2.25.
- Gill, Charles O., and Pinchot, Gifford. *Six Thousand Country Churches*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. xiv+237. \$2.00.
- Goode, William M. T. *Bolshevism at Work*. London: Allen & Unwin. Pp. 142. 2s. 6d.
- Gulick, Luther H. *A Philosophy of Play*. New York: Scribner. Pp. xvi+291. \$1.60.

- Hall, A. B. *The Monroe Doctrine and the Great War*. Chicago: McClurg. Pp. 177. \$0.75.
- Hammond, John L., and Hammond, Barbara B. *The Skilled Labourer, 1760-1832*. New York: Longmans. Pp. ix+397. \$4.50.
- Hankey, Donald W. A. *Letters of Donald Hankey*. New York: Revell. Pp. 356. \$2.50.
- Hard, William. *Raymond Robins Own Story*. New York: Harper. Pp. 247. \$2.00.
- Hardy, Charles O. *The Negro Question in the French Revolution*. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta. Pp. 91. \$1.25.
- Hartshorne, Hugh. *Childhood and Character*. Boston: Pilgrim Press. Pp. 282.
- Haynes, E. S. P. *Case for Liberty*. London: Grant Richards, Ltd. Pp. 128. 6s.
- Hayward, F. H., and Langdon-Davies, B. N. *Democracy and the Press*. Manchester: National Labour Press. Pp. 88. 1s. 6d.
- Hazen, Henry H. *Syphilis*. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. Pp. 647. \$6.00.
- Heinrich, Ludwig. *Der ehrbare Mann und die prostituierte Frau. Ein Zeitgemälde*. Leipzig: H. Hedewig's Nachf. Pp. 45.
- Hilbert, Ernst. *Die rechtlicher. Natur des Darlehnsvertrages*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. Pp. 71.
- Hillis, Newell D. *Rebuilding Europe in the Face of World-wide Bolshevism*. New York: Revell. Pp. 256. \$1.50.
- Hobson, S. J. *National Guild and the State*. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. Pp. 425. 12s. 6s.
- Howes, Paul Griswold. *Insect Behavior*. Boston: Badger. Pp. 176. \$6.00.
- Huang, Feng-Hua. *Public Debts in China*. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 85, No. 2.) New York: Longmans. Pp. 105.
- Husslein, Joseph. *Democratic Industry: A Practical Study in Social History*. New York: Kenedy & Sons. Pp. 362. \$1.50.
- Instituto de Reformas Sociales. *Información sobre el Problema Agrario en la Provincia de Córdoba*. Madrid: Imp. de los Sobrinos. Pp. 265. Pes. 2.25.
- Jaenicke, Herm. *Weltkrieg, Revolution, Verfassung kurz dargestellt*. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchh. Pp. 60.
- Instituto de Reformas Sociales. *Legislación del Trabajo*. Madrid: Imp. Sobrinos. Pp. 754. Pes. 5.00.
- Jastrow, Morris. *Zionism and the Future of Palestine*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 159. \$1.25.
- Kämpfer, Johs. *Kriegs sozialismus in Theorie und Praxis*. München: Futurus-Verlag. Pp. 75.
- Kautsky, Karl. *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat*. Manchester: National Labour Press. Pp. 158. 2s. 6d.
- Keppel, Frederick Paul. *Some War-Time Lessons*. New York: Lemcke & Beuchener. Pp. 99. \$1.50.
- Kobrin, Leon. *A Lithuanian Village*. New York: Brentano's. Pp. x+193. \$1.75.
- Kral, Josef. *Der christliche Sozialismus! Die Versöhnung von Christentum und Sozialismus*. Dillingen: J. Keller & Co. Pp. viii+184.
- Laidler, Harry W. *Socialism in Thought and Action*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. xviii+546.
- La Motte, Ellen N. *The Opium Monopoly*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 84. \$1.00.
- Lavell, Cecil F. *Reconstruction and National Life*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 193.
- Library of Congress. *Report of the Librarian*. Washington: Gov. Ptg. Office. Pp. 187.
- Litt, Thdr. *Individuum und Gemeinschaft. Grundfragen der sozialen Theorie und Ethik*. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. Pp. vi+255.
- Lock, Frank. *The Nationalization of Credit: The Only Cure for Industrial Unrest*. London: G. B. Phillip & Son. Pp. 318. 5s.
- Magian, A. C. *Practitioners' Manual of Venereal Diseases*. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. Pp. 215. \$3.00.
- Martin, Saint-Leon (Et.). *Syndicalisme ouvrier et syndicalisme agricole*. Paris: Payot et Cie. Pp. 160. Fr. 3.60.
- Mayo, Elton. *Democracy and Freedom: Essay in Social Logic*. London: Macmillan. 1s. 6d.
- Millard, Thomas F. *Democracy and the Eastern Question*. London: Allen & Unwin. Pp. 455. 12s. 6d.
- Miller, George A. *Missionary Morale*. New York: Methodist Book Concern. Pp. 156. \$1.00.
- Morgenstern, Toni. *Arbeitslosenversicherung und deutsche Erwerbslosenfürsorge unter Berücksichtigung der Frage des*

- Arbeitsnachweises. Leipzig: F. Meiner. Pp. xvi+66.
- Munroe, James P. *The Human Factor in Education*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. xi+317. \$1.60.
- Muschter, Prof. A. *Das Bildungsproblem in der Erziehung und Berufsorganisation der Hochbauer*. Hamburg: R. Hanf. Pp. xiii+139.
- National Child Labor Committee. *Child Welfare in Kentucky*. E. N. Clopper, Ed. New York: 105 E. 22d St. Pp. 322. \$1.25.
- Nolen, John. *New Ideals in the Planning of Cities, Towns and Villages*. New York, 154 Nassau St.: American City Bureau. Pp. 138. \$1.00.
- Paton, Stewart. *Education in War and Peace*. New York: Hoeber. Pp. ix+105. \$1.50.
- Payne, E. George. *Education in Accident Prevention*. Chicago: Lyons & Carnahan. Pp. 158.
- Porter, Charles. *The Future Citizen and His Mother*. Boston: Houghton. Pp. 144. \$2.00.
- Pulgar, Pérez del. *Conferencias Sociales*. Madrid: Imp. de Gabriel López del Horno. Pp. 78. Pes. 1.50.
- Ramsay, Robert E. *Effective House Organs. The principles and practice of editing and publishing successful house organs*. New York: Appleton. Pp. xii+361. \$3.50.
- Ratzenhofer, Dr. Gustav. *Der Friedensvertrag von Saint-Germain. Eine Übersicht über die Gesamtheit seiner Bestimmungen*. Wein: Manzschke Verh. Pp. 63.
- Reade, William H. V. *The Revolt of Labour against Civilization*. New York: Longmans. Pp. 80. \$1.00.
- Reyna, Almandas (Dr. Luis). *Hacia la Anarquía, Examen de la Política Radical*. Buenos Aires (S.I.). Pp. 335. Pes. 2.50.
- Robinson, Victor. *Pioneers of Birth Control in England and America*. New York: Voluntary Parenthood League. Pp. 107. \$1.00.
- Roscher, Wilhelm. *Economie industrielle*. Paris: M. Giard & É. Brière. Pp. 472. Fr. 18.
- Royce, Josiah. *Lectures on Modern Idealism*. New Haven: Yale University Press. Pp. xii+266. \$3.00.
- Ryan, John A. *A Living Age*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 182. \$2.00.
- Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft in deutschen Reiche*. München: Dunccker & Humblot. Pp. viii+397.
- Small, James L. (Comp.). *Home—Then What? The Mind of the Doughboy*. New York: Doran. Pp. 224. \$1.50.
- Sonnichsen, Albert. *Consumers' Cooperation*. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 223.
- Southard, Elmer E. *Shell-Shock and Other Neuropsychiatric Problems Presented in Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Case Histories from War Literature, 1914-18*. Boston, 101 Tremont St.: W. M. Leonard. Pp. xxxvi+982+xxi. \$10.00.
- Spargo, John. *The Psychology of Bolshevism*. New York: Harper. Pp. 150. \$1.35.
- . *Russia as an American Problem*. New York: Harper. Pp. 444. \$2.25.
- Stearns, Harold E. *Liberalism in America*. New York: Boni & Liveright. Pp. xi+234. \$1.75.
- Swindler, Robert E. *The Causes of War. Including an outline and study of the world-war and official peace negotiations*. Boston: Badger. Pp. 269. \$1.75.
- Talbot, Marion, and Breckinridge, Sophonisba P. *The Modern Household*. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. Pp. 93. \$1.00.
- Thomas, Harrison C. *The Return of the Democratic Party to Power in 1884*. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 89, No. 2.) New York: Longmans. Pp. 261.
- Tönnies, Prof. Ferd. *Die Entwicklung der sozialen Frage bis zur Weltkriege*. Berlin: Göschen, Sammlung. Pp. 161.
- Tridon, Andre. *Psychoanalysis; Its History, Theory, and Practice*. New York: Huebsch. Pp. 272. \$2.00.
- Trombert, Albert. *Profit-sharing: A General Study of the System as in Actual Operation*. London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. Pp. 94. 2s. 6d.
- Tuell, Harriet E., and Latourette, Kenneth S. *The Study of Nations: an Experiment in Social Education*. Boston: Houghton. Pp. xvi+189. \$0.80.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Birth Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States, 1917*. U.S. Supt. of Doc. Pp. 299. \$0.40.
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Union*

- Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 295.
- U.S. Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary: Report and Hearings. Brewing and Liquor Interests and German and Bolshevik Propaganda. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. 3 vols. Pp. 1386; 2975; 1265.
- Wichtl, Dr. Frdr. Weltfreimaurei, Weltrevolution, Weltrepublik. Eine Untersuchung über Ursprung und Endziele des Weltkrieges. München: J. F. Lehmanns Verl. Pp. xvi+280.
- Withers, Hartley. War-time Financial Problems. New York: Dutton. Pp. x+306. \$2.50.
- Work, Monroe N. (Ed.). Negro Year Book, 1918-19. Tuskegee, Alabama: Tuskegee Institute, Negro Year Book Publishing Co. Pp. 523.
- Worts, F. R. Modern Industrial History. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. 250. 4s. 6d.
- Yealland, Lewis Ralph. Hysterical Disorders of Warfare. New York: Macmillan. Pp. xii+252. \$2.75.
- ### PAMPHLETS
- American Civil Liberties Union. Do We Need More Sedition Laws? Testimony of Alfred Bettman and Swinburne Hale before the House Committee on Rules. New York: The Union. Pp. 22.
- . The Issues in the Centralia Murder Trial. New York: The Union. Pp. 8.
- American Red Cross During the War. Statement of Finances and Accomplishments, July 1, 1917, to February 28, 1919. Washington: American Red Cross. Pp. 90.
- Andrews, J. B. Health Promotion through Legislation for Health Insurance. New York, 131 E. 23d St.: American Association for Labor Legislation. Pp. 10.
- Arlitt, Ada H. The Effect of Alcohol on the Intelligent Behavior of the White Rat and Its Progeny. Princeton, N.J.: Psychological Review Co. Pp. 50.
- Aronovici, Carol. Americanization. St. Paul, Minn.: Keller Publishing Co. Pp. 48.
- Barnes, H. E. Nationalism: Its Origin and Development. Worcester, Mass.: The Author, Clark University. Pp. 22.
- . Struggle of Races and Social Groups as a Factor in the Development of Political and Social Institutions. An exposition and critique of the sociological system of Ludwig Gumplowicz. Worcester, Mass.: The Author, Clark University. Pp. 25.
- Beard, Margaret Kent. The Relation between Dependency and Retardation. A study of 1,351 public-school children known to the Minneapolis Associated Charities. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Pp. 17. \$0.25.
- Bello, C. G. L'Angleterre, la France et le problème de Constantinople. Paris: Librairie des Sciences Politiques et Sociales. Pp. 123.
- Blachly, Clarence D. The Treatment of the Problem of Capital and Labor in Social-Study Courses in the Churches. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Pp. 90.
- Bureau of Applied Economics. Changes in Cost of Living, 1914-1919. A summary of existing data. Washington: The Bureau. Pp. 55. \$1.00.
- . Standards of Living. Budgetary studies. Pp. 49. \$1.00.
- Burnham, William H. Success and Failure as Conditions of Mental Health. Boston: Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. Pp. 11.
- Butler, Nicholas M. Is America Worth Saving? Syracuse, N.Y.: New York League for Americanism. Pp. 16.
- Capen, Samuel P., and John, Walton C. A Survey of Higher Education, 1916-18. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 67. \$0.10.
- Casey, John M. The Boston Method of Motion Picture Regulation. New York: National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Pp. 8.
- Chaddock, Robert E. The Social Unit and Community Statistics. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 4.
- Chinese Boycott Movement and Japan. Shanghai: Bureau of Public Information.
- Chinese Customs at Birth and Betrothal. Shanghai: Bureau of Public Information.
- The Church and Social Service. The Report of a Committee Appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. London: Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Pp. 78. 1s.

- Cincinnati (O.) Better Housing League. Houses or Homes: First Report, June, 1919. 810 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati. Pp. 32.
- Collier, John. Democracy and the Making of Budgets. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 11.
- Collier, John, and Others. Why Community Organization? Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 8.
- Committee of Fifteen. Prostitution and Venereal Diseases. Chicago: The Committee. Pp. 4.
- Council of National Defense. Suggestions for a Citizens' Program for Combating Prostitution and Venereal Diseases. Washington: The Council. Pp. 3.
- Curtis, William G. Compulsory Health Insurance. A Socialistic Fallacy. Detroit: Michigan Manufacturers Association. Pp. 14.
- Dennett, Mary W. The Stupidity of Us Humans. New York: Voluntary Parenthood League. Pp. 4.
- Deslinieres, Lucien. The Coming of Socialism. London: British Socialist Party. Pp. 63. 9d.
- Devine, Edward T. The Social Unit. An Appraisal of the Cincinnati Experiment. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 15.
- Ellis, Grace F. A High-School Course in Physiology in Which the Facts of Sex Are Taught. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 12.
- Emerson, Haven, and LaForge, Zoe. The Social Unit and Public Health. Pp. 19.
- Federal Board for Vocational Education. Specifications and Prospectus for the Joint Series of Rehabilitation Courses for Disabled Soldiers. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 30.
- . Treatment and Training for the Tuberculous. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 22.
- Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Committee on the Church and Social Service. Church and Social Reconstruction. New York: 105 E. 22d St. Pp. 22.
- Foster, W. H. Motion Picture as an Educational Force in the Prison. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 7.
- France et Arménie. Paris: Imp. H. Turabian. Pp. 22.
- Gauvain, Maclair, *et al.* Réponses à Pierre Loti ami des massacreurs. Paris: Imp. H. Turabian. Pp. 64.
- Goodnow, Frank J. Constitutional Foundations of Federal Public Health Functions. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 10. \$0.05.
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Industrial Representative Plan. Akron, Ohio: The Company. Pp. 84.
- Groves, Ernest R. Science and Social Unrest. New York: Science Press. Pp. 6.
- Hamilton, J. A. Drug Addiction and Crime. New York: A. R. Elliott. Pp. 6.
- . Program of the New York City Department of Correction. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 7.
- Herdlika, Charles V. Venereal Disease Control Activities. Educational and medical campaign of the division of venereal diseases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 8. \$0.05.
- Hoffman, Frederick L. More Facts and Fallacies of Compulsory Health Insurance. Newark, N. J.: Prudential Press. Pp. 200.
- . Methods and Results of National Health Insurance in Great Britain. New York: B. H. Tyrrel. Pp. 72.
- Howard, H. H. The Control of Hookworm Disease by the Intensive Method. New York: Rockefeller Foundation. Pp. 189.
- Industrial Conference Called by the President, Report of. Washington: The Conference. Pp. 51.
- Jones, Mark M., and Walker, John. The Social Unit and the Worker and the Employer. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 8.
- Kahn, Otto H. America and the League of Nations. A letter to Senator Poindexter. New York: Committee of American Business Men. Pp. 21.
- Kellogg, Vernon. Science and National Progress. Washington: National Research Council. Pp. 5.
- Kip, Frederic E. League of Nations Covenant Illegally Changes the Form of Government of the United States. Montclair, N. J.: The Author. Pp. 14.
- Licheffet, E. K. (Carlos). Consideraciones sobre la Actualidad relativa a la Cuestión Social. Conferencia. Madrid: Tip. Giraldo. Pp. 26. Pes. \$0.50.

- Lokerman, A. *Les bolcheviks à l'œuvre*. Paris: Marcel Rivière. Pp. 137.
- Marriott, J. A. R. *The Right to Work*. Introductory to the economic history of the French Revolution. New York: Clarendon Press. Pp. 98.
- Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. *When You Go to Work*. The Massachusetts Laws about Child Labor. Boston: The Committee. Pp. 15. \$0.05.
- Merchants' Association of New York. *Report on Industrial Relations*. New York: The Association. Pp. 11.
- Miller, F. T. *Housing Situation in England and the United States*. New York, 119 W. 40th St.: F. W. Dodge. Pp. 30.
- National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. *Motion Pictures Not Guilty*. New York: The Board. Pp. 20.
- National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. *Delinquent Girl and Woman*. New York: The Commission. Pp. 31.
- . *Prison Construction*. New York: The Committee. Pp. 39.
- National Consumers League. *Minimum Wage Commissions*. New York: The League. Pp. 15.
- National Industrial Conference Board. *The Cost of Living among Wage-Earners*. Boston: The Board. Pp. 21.
- . *Works Councils in the United States*. Boston: The Board. Pp. 135.
- Neelands, C. F. *Industrial Training for the Misdemeanant*. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 6.
- Ochsner, Edward H. *Further Objections to Compulsory Health Insurance*. Syracuse, N.Y.: New York League for Americanism. Pp. 15.
- Palmer, A. Mitchell. *America or Anarchy?* Washington: Martin L. Davey, M.C. Pp. 17.
- Panettieri, Concetta. *Note Sull'Emigrazione Italiana*. Messina: Tip. Eco di Messina. Pp. 20.
- Pearl, Raymond. *Influenza Studies*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 43. \$0.05.
- Phillips, Wilbur C. *The Social Unit in 1920*. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 12.
- Physicians Protective Association of Erie County. *Compulsory Health Insurance and Labor*. Buffalo: The Association. Pp. 16.
- Pilcher, L. F. *Psychiatric Classification in Prison*. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 7.
- Price, E. M. *Changes in the Industrial Occupations of Women in the Environment of Montreal during the Period of the War*. McGill University, Montreal: The Author. Pp. 86.
- Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. *Annual report, 1919*. New York: The Academy. Pp. 15.
- Rainwater, Clarence E. *Community Organization*. Los Angeles: Southern California Sociological Society. Pp. 23.
- Sanders, W. E. *Revolution in Housing and Town Planning*. The solution of the problem in regard to economy, rapid construction, permanency, privacy and artistic treatment. 118 Camden Rd., London, N.W.: W. E. Sanders. Pp. 16. 6d.
- Sellier, Henri. *Les banlieues urbaines et la réorganisation administrative du département de la Seine*. Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. Pp. 104.
- Shreve, Mrs. J. N. *New Experiment in Social Service Work at Sing Sing*. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 9.
- Small, Willard S. *Educational Hygiene*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 22. \$0.05.
- Society for Helping Destitute Mothers and Infants. *Final report, including a study of five hundred cases*. Boston: The Society. Pp. 46.
- Stelzle, Charles. *The Social Unit and the Church*. Cincinnati: National Social Unit Organization. Pp. 4.
- Sterling, Henry. *Federal Prison Legislation*. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 11.
- Stoltzfus, Amanda. *Group-Study Programs on the Social Welfare of the Community*. Austin: University of Texas. Pp. 98.
- Tchobanian, Nubar, *et al.* *L'Amitié Franco-Armenienne*. Paris: M. Flinikowski, editor. Pp. 31.
- Tufts, James H. *War-time Gains for the American Family*. New York: Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation. Pp. 20. \$0.10.

- U.S. Bureau of Education. *The American Spirit in Education*. By C. R. Mann. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 61.
- . *Community Americanization: A Handbook for Workers*. By F. C. Butler. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 82.
- . *Educational Changes in Russia*. By Theresa Bach. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 26.
- . *A Half-Time Mill School*. By H. W. Foght. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 23.
- . *List of References on Teachers' Salaries*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 16.
- U.S. Bureau of Immigration. *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1919*. Pp. 412.
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Tentative Quantity and Cost Budget Necessary to Maintain a Family of Five in Washington, D.C., at a Level of Health and Decency*. (Prices secured in August, 1919.) Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 75.
- . *Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton-Goods Manufacturing and Finishing, 1918*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 147.
- U.S. Bureau of Naturalization. *Annual Report of the Commissioner to the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1919*. Pp. 111.
- U.S. Children's Bureau. *Courts in the United States Hearing Children's Cases*. By Evelina Belden. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 115.
- . *Every Child in School: A Safeguard against Child Labor and Illiteracy*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 15.
- . *Illegitimacy as a Child-Welfare Problem. Part I. A brief treatment of the prevalence and significance of birth out of wedlock, the child's status, and the state's responsibility for care and protection*. By Emma O. Lundberg and Katharine F. Lenroot. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 105.
- . *Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Canada, Denmark, and New Zealand*. L. A. Thompson. (Legal Series, No. 4, Pub. No. 63.) Washington: Pp. 316.
- . *Maternity Benefit Systems in Certain Foreign Countries*. H. J. Harris. (Legal Series No. 3.) Washington. Pp. 206.
- . *Minimum Standards for Child Welfare*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 15.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Selection and Care of Clothing*. By Laura I. Baldt. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 32.
- U.S. Department of Justice. *Annual Report of the Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, for the Year Ended June 30, 1919*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 43.
- U. S. Department of Labor. *Disposition of the Public Lands of the United States with Particular Reference to Wage-Earning Labor*. By Leifur Magnússon. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 30.
- . *Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1919*. Pp. 304.
- U.S. Department of Public Health. *Health Insurance. Its Relation to the Public Health*, 2d ed. By B. S. Warren and Edgar Sydenstricker. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 79.
- U.S. Public Health Service. *The Percentage of Venereal Diseases among Approximately the Second Million Drafted Men—by Cities (diagrams)*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 4. \$0.05.
- . *The Notifiable Diseases: Prevalence in Large Cities, 1918*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 20. \$0.05.
- . *The Notifiable Diseases: Prevalence in States, 1918*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 64. \$0.05.
- U.S. Treasury Department. *Digest of the Law Relating to Common Law Marriage in the States, Territories, and Dependencies of the United States*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 54.
- U.S. Women's Bureau. *The Eight-hour Day in Federal and State Legislation*. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Office. Pp. 19.
- Voluntary Parenthood League. *Babies and the High Cost of Living*. New York: The League. Pp. 8.
- . *For Instance*, New York: The League. Pp. 24.
- . *Yes, but—*. New York: The League. Pp. 24.

War Civics Committee. Building East St. Louis for Tomorrow: First annual report, October 1, 1918—September 30, 1919. East St. Louis, Ill. Pp. 28.
White-Williams Foundation for Girls. 119th Annual Report, 1918. Philadelphia: The Foundation. Pp. 32.

Whitney, Albert W. Safety Education in the Public Schools. Chicago: National Safety Council. Pp. 6.
Winslow, C. H. Rights of Prisoners to Vocational Training. New York: National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Pp. 2.

ARTICLES

Abercrombie, Patrick. The Influence of Town Planning upon Tuberculosis. *Jour. State Med. Assoc.* 28:1-11, Jan. '20.
Addams, Jane. Nationalism, a Dogma. *Survey* 43:524-26, Feb. '20.
Binyon, G. C. Christians and the Missionary Aspects of Socialism. *Constructive Quar.* 7:476-93, Sept. '20.
Bramnaes, C. V. Fredens Sociale Problemer. *Natl. ök. Tidsskr.* 57:537-70, '20.
Burns, F. T. J. Is There a Catholic Theory of Criminology? *Cath. World* 110:742-50, Mar. '20.
Chamberlain, Joseph P. Social Workers and the Frame of Government. *Survey* 43:608-10, Feb. '20.
Cohn, Caroline. Experiments in Community Organization in a Public Evening School as Conducted in School No. 40, Manhattan. *Sch. and Society* 2:276-80, Mar. '20.
Crowther, Samuel. What the Reds Are After and Why. *World's Work* 39:477-83, Mar. '20.
Dane, H. E. Paul's Version of Human Personality. *Southwest Jour. Theo.* 4:15-20, Jan. '20.
Douglas, Dorothy W. The Cost of Living for Working Women: A Criticism of Current Theories. *Quar. Jour. Econ.* 34:225-59, Feb. '20.
Elliot, Hugh. Modern Spiritualism. *Quar. Rev.* 233: 82-100. Jan. '20.
Feld, Wilhelm. Ueber die Zukunft der amtlichen Statistik. *Zeit. f. Sozialwiss.*, Feb. 17, '19.
Funke, Loretta. The Negro in Education. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 5:1-21, Jan. '20.
Green, Walford D. The Real Meaning of a Labor Government. 19th Cent. 87:254-63, Feb. '20.
Groves, Ernest R. Science and Social Unrest. *Sci. Mo.* 10:157-62, Feb. '20.
Gunn, Sidney. Rousseau and Bolshevism. *Unpar.* 13:323-28, Mar.-Apr. '20.

Hereford, H. H. The Church and Socialism. *Edinb. Rev.* 231:1-25, Jan. '20.
Hope, E. W. General Principles of Housing and Town Planning in Relation to Health. *Jour. State Med. Assoc.* 27:321-26, Nov. '19.
Keen, F. N. International Legislation. *Jour. Comp. Legis. and Intern. Law* 2:86-90, Jan. '20.
Knapp, S. The Tragic Way to Justice. *Bib. World* 52:130-35, Mar. '20.
Knowles, C. M. State Control of Industrial Accident Insurance. *Jour. Comp. Legis. and Intern. Law* 2:29-50, Jan. '20.
Laughlin, Laurence J. The Solution of the Labor Problem. *Scribner's* 67: 309-15, Mar. '20.
Lindeman, E. C. What May We Expect of the Farmer? *Rural Manhood* 11: 43-46, Feb. '20.
Lindhagen, Carl. En Ny Politik. *Soc. Med.* 1:1-21, '20.
MacChesney, N. W. Report on Court-Martial in Europe. *Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol.* 10:549-57, Feb. '20.
Martell, Dr. P. Die Entwicklung des Gewerbegerichts in Berlin. *Zeit. f. Sozialwiss.* Feb. 17, '19.
Morgan, J. V. Industrialism in Wales. *Edinb. Rev.* 231:134-42, Jan. '20.
Mudge, E. Leigh. The School as a Social Center. *Sch. and Home Ed.* 39: 130-31, Feb. '20.
Phillips, W. A. The Legend of "Perfide Albion." *Edinb. Rev.* 231:143-65, Jan. '20.
Playne, Caroline E. The Work of the Emergency Committee. *Char. Org. Rev.* 47:3-14, '20.
Proctor, H. H. The Atlanta Plan of Inter-Racial Co-operation. *So. Workman* 49:9-14, Jan. '20.
Schmidt, Dr. F. (Frankfurt a. M.): Der Bilanzgedanke und die Wechselkurse. *Zeit. f. Sozialwiss.* Apr. 23, '19.
Sellers, Edith. From the Old-Age Pensioners' Standpoint. 19th Cent. 87: 33-44, Jan. '20.

- Sexualpsychopathologische Dokumente. Zeit. f. Sexualwiss., Oct. '19.
- Slocum, S. E. The Keepers of the City. Edinb. Rev. 59:189-98, Mar. '20.
- Soissons. The Jews as a Revolutionary Leaven. Quar. Rev. 233:172-87, Jan. '20.
- Storsteen, E. "Rikets plikt del." Soc. Med. 10:607-38, '19.
- Thaler, William H. On Education and the New Democracy. Edinb. Rev. 59:12-18, Jan. '20.
- Thomason, Calvin C. Applied Patriotism. Survey 43:532-34, Feb. '20.
- Towne, Arthur W. Shall the Age Jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts Be Increased? Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol. 10:493-515, Feb. '20.
- Townsend, W. H. The Punishment of Crime. Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol. 10:533-48, Feb. '20.
- Toynbee, A. J. A Review of the Turkish Problem. New Europe 14:1-4, Jan. '20.
- Tuckwell, Gertrude M. Women in Industry. 19th Cent. 87:331-43, Feb. '20.
- Wheeler, William Morton. The Termitodoxa, or Biology and Society. Sci. Mo. 10:113-24, Feb. '20.
- Wyckoff, A. C. The Nonsense of Christian Science. Bib. Rev. 5:59-102, Jan. '20.
- Žižek, F. (Frankfurt a. M.): Neue Internationale Bevoelkerungsstatistiken. Zeit. f. Sozialwiss., Feb. 17, '19.